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BLOOD from all impurities from  
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Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples an.  
Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing so.  
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Face.

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Cures Blisters from all pure water.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rhe.  
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste,

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to either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers

to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON.  
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FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles

24 oz. each, and in cases containing 12

tins, one quantity, sufficient to effect

a permanent cure in the greatest

of long-standing cases.—By ALL CHEM.  
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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's

Blood Mixture should take this

they get the genuine article. Worthless

imitations and substitutes are sometimes

passed off by unprincipled vendors. The

Lincoln and Midland Counties are

and on the Government stamp.

“Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture

blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH

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Hawaii, Ltd.

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WANT TO  
GO HOME  
Home Rulers Re-  
fuse to Consider  
Bills.

From Saturday's daily.)

Four Republican Senators opposed to as many Independents in the Upper House yesterday turned a trick which may yet result to the advantage of the people. There was no chance to secure an adjournment sine die, but the action of the Republicans in putting over the session until this morning gave breathing time, and what may result today is a question. In the Lower House the Independents won their fight, having a majority of two, and sent to the Senate a message saying that they were ready to adjourn without delay. The message came too late, however, as the Senate had just passed the adjournment motion of Brown, after a hot round.

The scene of the greatest activity was in the Lower House. There were speeches by both sides but the leadership was moving about so fast that it was hard to tell just how it would result, though there was a majority which did not want to do anything but go home. Despite the failure of the Independents to hold a caucus, there was an understanding that no business was to be done. This was shown when the body got down to business. The first motion was one by Robertson to suspend the rules so that he could introduce a bill. He said that the bill he was going to offer was one providing for the use of the loan which probably would be authorized by the President. He said that it was necessary that such a measure would pass, and that it would be unwise to fail to provide some such legislation.

Before a vote could be taken there were symptoms of a stiffening of the Home Rule ranks, for the members who were outside the chamber were called into their seats and the work was begun. A standing vote had to be called on this motion, as the show of hands was not decisive. The vote resulted as follows:

Ayes—Aylett, Kumalae, Makalau, Keiki, Robertson, Hoogs and Keauha; 7.

Nos—Beckley, Kaauwae, Paole, Maheo, Prendergast, Kaumakaloa, Haeho, Hihlo and Ahuili; 9.

(From Monday's Daily.)

With a deadlock between the two Houses of the Legislature there is little chance that in the extended session the members will do the things for which they were asked to remain. The deadlock is over an adjournment sine die, the House being ready to take leave and the Senate never coming to a vote upon the subject. The end might have come on Saturday if the four Republicans who attended the session had stayed and kept a quorum, but that was just what they would not do, and as a result the Senate had to adjourn until this morning.

Senator Kalauokalani said last evening that he was in favor of the passage of the bill which provides for the payment of the unpaid debts of the Department of Public Works. He was ready, he said, to take this stand on Saturday if the Republicans had stayed in their seats. He will try and persuade his friends that this is the course to follow, today, but he admitted that there was some doubt as to his ability to secure the support of his party in the matter. The desire seems to be to go home. Senator White pines for Lahaina and is continually making the motion to adjourn sine die, and he will endeavor to prevent any action on the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The Independents received an addition to their forces yesterday in the person of Senator Kaohi, who returned from Hawaii. This will give that party six members, if all attend the session this morning. The Republicans expect to have the same number in their seats, and if it appears that there is a tie vote, there will be a session; otherwise it is expected that the tactics of Saturday will be repeated.

The House will not meet until Wednesday, but when that day arrives it is possible that there will not be a quorum of the body, as many of the out-of-town members say they will not stay here any longer, but will go home in the Tuesday boat. The members of the Lower House are very much put out by the failure of the Upper House to quit business, for they insist that they will not work during this session; that they are tired of being kept in Honolulu at added expense to themselves and no prospect that any good can be accomplished; that they want an extra session or nothing.

The session of Saturday was one of the Senate alone, unless that short gathering of the members of the House, during which time there was the usual amount of heated atmosphere, the texts of the two men used to talking on such subjects being, the necessity of going home at once. In the Senate when the call to order was made there were five Independents and four Republicans. The first business was the receipt of a message from the Executive. The message was as follows:

Shipping on Kauai.

Purser Christian of the Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall gives the following report of the shipping at Kauai ports:

Steamer Mikahala at Eleele unloading freight. She was to leave for Makaweli Saturday evening to load sugar. The steamer Nihau, at Makaweli, unloading coal, 180 tons unloaded; will leave Monday (July 22) for Koloa for sugar, leaving for Honolulu this evening.

Schooner Americana at Eleele unloading coal; will be through about Tuesday; the other two schooners are waiting to discharge.

Schooner Defender at Hananau unloading freight.

There has been lots of rain on Kauai for the past week.

Weather crossing channel—northeast winds, a choppy sea, rain squalls.

Steamer Waialeale passed for Koloa as we were leaving.

The Editorial Breakfast.

Mr. I have to acknowledge the receipt of Senate concurrent resolution No. 1 and to say that I have transmitted the necessary certified copies to the President, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, as requested.

Very respectfully,

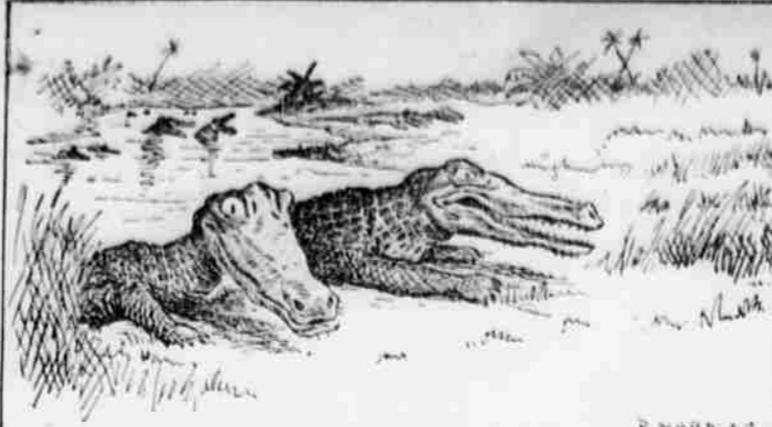
HENRY H. COOPER.

Acting Secretary.

Then came the message from the House, indicating that it was ready

to adjourn sine die, and no further was

AN ALLIGATOR PEAR.



They do not grow upon a tree, and woefully he fares,  
Who seeks to make a breakfast off these alligator pears.

## WIRELESS TO SAN FRANCISCO

All That is Needed is a 62,  
000 Horse Power  
Machine.

Honolulu and San Francisco connected by wireless telegraph. That very desirable possibility of the future was predicted Saturday afternoon by Manager F. J. Cross in his talk to the school teachers and Y. M. C. A. at the wireless telegraph station. The attendance was not as large as had been anticipated but the few present were amply repaid by a very interesting talk which partook largely of the nature of questions by the listeners and answers by Mr. Cross. He explained very carefully the working of the wireless telegraph, the effect of the electrical waves on the ether of the air, and how messages were sent and received, giving a practical illustration by sending a message to B. B. Scott at Kila for one of the listeners.

Mr. Cross has made calculations of the requirements for communicating to San Francisco by means of the wireless telegraph and estimated that it would require an electrical machine of 62,000 horse power to send a message with a pole of the present height, 200 feet. With a pole 100 feet in height he could send a message to the coast with the electrical machine now being used for inter-island communication. The electrical wave goes up four times the height of the pole used and the calculations are based on this fact, taking into consideration the distance, and the curvature of the earth's surface.

Mr. Cross thought that the wireless telegraph was more within the range of possibility than a connection with the coast by cable, because of the difficulty of making a landing on account of the coral reefs, which he stated would cut the cables continually and keep a repair boat constantly at work. While the expense of building a station or tower for the wireless telegraph would be enormous, the speaker thought with improvements eventually to be made that this would be very much cheapened and made entirely possible.

In connection with his talk Mr. Cross made public quite an interesting fact, namely that any one in Honolulu capable of reading the Morse telegraph code, could read all messages sent over the wireless telegraph by means of a copper wire, looped so that the ends all but touched. The hands of course must be insulated and the dots and dashes would pass from one end of the wire to the other in the same manner as the receiving instrument at the telegraph station.

Mr. Cross also spoke of his acquaintance with Tesla, who he said, was no dreamer as many people believe, but rather a very practical man, far in advance of his time. As early as '92 Tesla in a conversation with him (Cross) had predicted that it would not be many years before we could telegraph without the use of wires.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In about one-third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. L.

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## Lawn Sprinklers and Nozzles

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

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SALTS

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY JULY 23

There will be no extra session even if the printing ring is bankrupted.

The only excuse made for the Legislature is that there are some almost half as bad on the Mainland.

If Madame Pele had an interest in the tourist trade Kilauea would burn red fire for six months to come.

Probably Wilcox comes back to see what has become of the Home Rule party.

Two pages have been dropped from the dying Sunday Republican, bringing the size from twelve pages to eight. Remunerative advertising has pretty nearly vanished, the space going for anything the charitable will bid. The decay of the paper shows two things conclusively; one is the popular weakness of the cause which the Republican advocates; the other is the low estimation in which the public holds the journal's controlling owner.

The fact that the Commissioner of Navigation has posted in consular offices all over the world the announcement of the sentences passed by Judge Estee in the Sodergren case shows how unusual such sentences are. Generally the testimony of seamen against officers carries very little weight. Since the Sodergren affair, complaints of a similar nature are multiplying fast and it looks as if Honolulu might prove a haven to conspiring crews to the utter destruction of discipline in the American merchant marine.

Dr. Russel is disgusted with both Legislature and Governor. He has been previously disgusted with Russia, the Czar, the third department of St. Petersburg police, the Bishop of the Greek Church in San Francisco, the press and with Hawaii and California generally. In the wide realm of disgust the Doctor can't pick his way more than three feet without coming upon things that he would like to knock sky-high. We hope the eminent exile will one day reach the seventh heaven for he is certain to be disgusted with the other six.

The Grand Jury is a new toy and more has been made of it here than is customary elsewhere. The extremes to which grand juries have gone in Honolulu need not be recapitulated; but it appears that the same practice obtains in other circuits. For instance the Maui Grand Jury went into an epileptic fit over the "inefficiency" of the Maui police when an investigation shows that force is doing as well as the one in Honolulu. But the jury felt that it was there to arraign somebody and it went for the police. The venture, like that of the Galway man when he fired an overloaded gun, was more dangerous at the breach than at the muzzle.

New York is one of the hottest, one of the coldest and one of the most climatically charming and comfortable cities on earth according to the season. In dog days it is a place to be dreading. All day the sun beats down mercilessly; humidity—the real agent of sunstroke—reaches a fatal point, and at night the heat is radiated from concrete pavements and brick or brownstone walls. Then comes a thunderstorm to cool the air and lightning bombards the town with its tremendous bolts. If there is any period which will make a traveller long for the trade-wind tropics, where sunstroke is unknown, lightning a rare phenomenon and where humidity reaps no victims, it is a day in New York when the mercury ranges above the nineties.

## CRIPPLING COMMERCE.

It has reached a pass when the commerce of this port is being menaced by the ayid of several of the Federal authorities to try ship captains on the mere say-so of a lot of human riffraff from the fort-castle. The first Sodergren verdict, as we have pointed out before, set the pace. Having that pointer the Seamen's Union began to work among the crews of incoming vessels and as an apparent result seven captains and mates beside Sodergren have been arraigned for trial and no one can tell how many more are to follow. The chronic discontent of the fort-castle gives a chance in Honolulu, which is virtually denied it everywhere else in the world, to tie up ships, imprison captains and mates and make things as difficult as may be for commerce. The Seamen's Union seems to profit by the scheme as many a captain has rather surrendered to it than take the risk of having a criminal charge lodged against him. He is not anxious to come here again, however, nor are his employers anxious to get a Honolulu cargo for their ships.

If this irrational warfare upon ship captains keeps on owners will assume that charters for Honolulu are gone for good for other trading ports. They cannot stand the cost of a heavy outlay of losing the market they have chosen to protect their property and taking somebody whom they do not know to his place. Bases of operations will also be lifted. It is a pretty high price to pay just to satisfy the greed of a gang of seagoing hooligans who put no risk on the irrigation of a disast-

## WEIGHED, FOUND WANTING.

Now that the legislative branch of the Territorial Government has come out squarely and let its hand be shown, declining to pass necessary legislation with a view to forcing the Executive to call an extra session at which general legislation could be considered, the expected has happened. Until this time the Executive has remained silent, allowing the tempest of words with which the advocates of such extra session have voiced their arguments to rage without the sword which would still it. It is in a clear-cut statement that this word is spoken. Acting Governor Cooper takes the record of the Legislature and upon it holds that he cannot see how any good thing can come out of such a body of men as has misused public office during the past four months.

It is then on the record that the majority party must be judged when the work of the two sessions is considered. The record is so fragment that it is still in the nostrils of the people. It is not only a record of things done but more largely of things not done. Coming together under auspices which should have called forth the best efforts of any body of men, with the eyes not only of the men of this Territory but of the entire country upon them, the members of the majority party in both Houses elected to sit down and spend their days in idle talk instead of work. From such men there came little which was of value. There was an income tax measure passed, but it was the bill of a Republican. There were bills passed and signed providing for changes in the courts and for a new judge, but there were also some of the most preposterous measures put through, while a record of those propositions which were introduced would read like the journal of a school-boy's parliament rather than of a body formed of men chosen by the free voters of a Territory of the United States. True there were many meritorious measures before the Legislature. The Loan bill and the measure carrying the items under it were models of their kind, but it was just such measures which were allowed to do white bills which were aimed to put into practice the dreams of populist theorists were being debated.

From men whose sober moments were given to discussions such as have marked the hot days of the summer there is to be expected nothing more sensible in the future. The past four months of legislative experience has cost the enfeebled Treasury just \$97,000. What excuse could be given by an Executive who would call together for another sixty days of general work these men, if his appointing superior should ask for one? What would Mr. Cooper say to Mr. McKinley if he was called upon to explain a call for an extra session? There would be a degree of imagination in the man who could look for good things from this aggregation which would mark him for a modern novelist or a showman's bill-writer. It is with the cold eye of reason that the Legislature is viewed by the Executive, and in consequence the decision to have no more of the horse-play of the spring and summer was not unexpected.

Nothing could be put more forcibly than the answer to the arrangement talked of by some Republicans that there be a stipulation that the proposed extra session discuss nothing but loan bills and promise to let the general legislation alone. This would be a stultification of the powers of the coordinate branches of the Government. The Organic Act does not limit the Legislature, but war cannot be waged without a tremendous amount of suffering. War is legalized murder and encinarclism. Where it goes on widows and orphans are made and homes destroyed, people are beggared and communities laid waste. To soften war is to lengthen the time and increase the costs of military campaigns, and even the richest nations are compelled, so as to escape bankruptcy, to make such campaigns short, sharp and decisive.

So while we may sympathize with the unhappy Boers we cannot blame Great Britain for the manner in which she is waging war upon them. She is doing it in the regulation way.

## A REMARKABLE CASE.

There seems to have been more or less hubbub about the case of the Chinese woman, Chock Kam Yau, arraigned in Judge Estee's court for deportation under the terms of the Geary Act.

As we understand the matter, the woman was delivered by the Judge into the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Hendry, which meant, if it meant anything, that she was to be kept under surveillance until wanted and when wanted was to be produced in court without having in the meantime been permitted either to enjoy liberty or to combine with others to defeat the ends of justice. In brief, she was to be held, conveniently, in jail, pending further trial.

What actually occurred is this. The woman was turned over to her lawyer and to the Chinaman who wanted to marry her so as to prevent her deportation under the act, the provisions of which she had been charged with violating. Deputy Marshal Hendry was complicit enough to let her go out of his hands and into those of her lawyer and the hedgegrowers, where she remained long enough to get married and to begin a honeymoon, set in the better part of which she had, with Mr. Hendry's assistance, outwitted Estee and the Geary law in the bargain. It was sheer baseness for an officer of the Federal court to be in, for while trials were to be expected of the wives and their husbands, it was the Deputy Marshal and it is hard to believe that any one who would do such a thing would be honest. They will not have another chance to sit under the trees of the executive grounds and pass as the law-givers of the Territory. At least not as members of the First Legislature. And it is hard to believe that any one who would do such a thing would be honest.

The Ringers have a chance to keep the woman Chock Kam Yau, a member of the pro-filibuster immigrant class, in the country, thus defeating the aim of the Geary law, if could hardly have taken a more noble and far-reaching form than the one we have narrated. But the wonder is why the Deputy United States Marshal should have gone in such treacherous and sickly ways about the business of deporting this good people and the Second class citizens of the country. Attest the article and in reply the people will protest and in a most emphatic way the pride of the business man, not wide travelled and ready to meet the man who has got to his place. Bases of operations will also be lifted. It is a pretty high price to pay just to satisfy the greed of a gang of seagoing hooligans who put no risk on the irrigation of a disast-

ous administration.

The only redressing phase of the situation is that the first move as to pull or postpone rests with a Hawaiian jury. The second Sodergren trial showed that whenever necessary there may be in other countries to replace the members of this part and during the discussion of the finished trial there is not much of that going in the jury box.

## ADMIRERS NOT TOURISTS.

Jumping from the "Iolani Palace to the manager's waiting golf cart, Honolulu seems to have a park rather than the attraction of tourists. Novelty, even the old, were here for a day or two, but quickly came about for all kinds of delirious. One good popular and the second class citizens of the country attend the article and in reply the people will protest and in a most emphatic way the pride of the business man, not wide travelled and ready to meet the man who has got to his place. Bases of operations will also be lifted. It is a pretty high price to pay just to satisfy the greed of a gang of seagoing hooligans who put no risk on the irrigation of a disast-

## REVENUE PRODUCING WORKS.

With reduced revenues and extensive demands upon the money which may be set apart for his department, the task of the Superintendent of Public Works will be no light one. Mr. Boyd has decided that he will give most of his time and attention to those improvements which will result in revenue-producing properties, while keeping all the public works now in existence in repair.

The strict following out of this plan should give to the Territory in the next two years some good roads, better wharves and needed school and other buildings. There cannot be all that are needed. That is impossible when it is considered that there must be more than a million dollars of deficit if the revenues are not increased materially over past years. The appropriations are not mandatory; the money may or may not be spent, and in consequence the responsibility again is passed to the Executive, who must assume it.

Improvements to the harbors and the keeping up of the quality of the roads will do much to keep hidden the ugly fact that the Territory was mistreated in the house of its friends. There will be no scheme of expansion in public works, as was hoped to follow. Instead there will be as few men employed as consistent with the revenues, and these will have to do principally with the maintenance of the conditions. It is only with the strictest economy that the Territory can get through without running into debt, but it can be done, and the Public Works Department will be largely responsible for its doing.

## THE FIRE CLAIMS.

The work of the Fire Claims Commission is piling up, and though there has been such systems introduced into the preparation of the claims by the consuls of the Chinese and Japanese Governments that the labor of examination has been lessened and the time of the commission saved, there seems no probability that the commission can get through the list within the time set for its life. With an average of fifty claims a day, which is now being attained, the work could be completed, but there were many days on which the work was much below this average. In addition the number of claims now in, 5,516, will be swelled by the late filing.

The analysis of the claims as filed shows a curious condition. The average of the claims of the Orientals, who were thought to have suffered most heavily, is only \$250. This is accounted for by the fact that there are so many claims of Chinese and Japanese which are very low, less than \$100. On the other hand there are claims of the outside people, the owners of the buildings principally, which though in number so far as now filed are 400, their average about \$1,700. There may be some hard work before the commission in the adjudication of such claims, as there will have to be proofs brought in as to values of the structures. The value of the buildings of the Chinese, principally erected upon leased lands, has been found to be very low. Some of them are large, but many will fall below \$500. The large claims like that of Kaumana Church, whose towers still stand sentinel over the scene of the fire's destruction, undoubtedly have to do with the high average of the outside claims.

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# THE GREAT POLO GAME

Expert Describes the Contest in Detail.

(Special Correspondent.)

Today, the 19th, was an unusually gay day for the Makawao Polo Club, for they were not only beaten by the Oahu team, but entirely shut off from entering the record of the afternoon's contest being 11 to 9 against Makawao.

The weather was delightful for field sports, and between 500 and 1,000 people from Wailuku, Waikapu, Springerville, Honolulu and Makawao witnessed the struggle for inter-island polo supremacy.

The scene in the vicinity of the grandstand was especially gay and attractive. On either side were masses of people in carriages and on horses, and the tribunes in the center was profusely decked with the four popular colors of the day—the blue and white of Oahu, and the orange and black of Maui. At either end of the building were tall poles from which fluttered the flags of the two clubs.

The game opened at 3:30 p.m. on the Makawao Polo Club grounds, under most auspicious circumstances. The weather was ideal; the crowd of spectators numbered several hundred, and all were enthusiastic; the grounds were in excellent condition.

H. A. Baldwin acted as umpire. W. A. Aiken and Sam Baldwin were linesmen; Allison Jordan and Lawrence Judd were goal judges, and W. D. Baldwin and C. W. Dickey were time-keepers.

The two teams lined up as follows. Oahu—Charles Judd, captain, and No. 2, Garrett Judd, fullback; Henry Damon, No. 3, and Ed Damon, No. 1. Maui—Frank Baldwin, captain and No. 2, George Bailey, fullback; Harry Copp, No. 3, and David Flemming, No. 4.

The game was divided into three periods of twenty minutes, and two of fifteen minutes each period being divided into two halves, with four minutes between for changing horses.

The ball was forced into Maui territory as soon as the play commenced, and after a series of brilliant rushes, checked in the nick of time by Baldwin and Copp, the first goal was made by Charles Judd, just three minutes and twelve seconds after the ball was first thrown in. The Maui team queried how it had happened, but returned to the center of the field determined to do better, but within one minute and twenty-two seconds Oahu had a second goal, followed in seventeen seconds by a third, and in four minutes more by a fourth. The exhortations of Maui caused to his men became decidedly photogenic, and they made a desperate stand, with the result that they forced the ball across Oahu's back line just before time was called for a change of horses.

The distinguishing feature of this game was the brilliant work of Charles Judd, who repeatedly made long runs which ended in unerring goals. He was a magnificent example to his team, and they backed him up in a way to warm his heart. His method of turning a defensive game into an aggressive one by a quick side stroke, closely followed up, was worthy of notice. This play was later repeated again and again by all the members of the Oahu team.

Salley went to pieces early in the game, and Baldwin had to play the double role of No. 3 and No. 4. Both Copp and Baldwin did some excellent driving.

The second half of the first period opened with Oahu knocking off three of their back line. The ball was carried straight down the field and across Salley's back line in a few seconds. For ten minutes it hovered near their goal, while they conducted a desperate defense, and finally forced it back to the goal line just as time was called. Nobody scored.

It was an interesting half, and developed some beautiful polo. Ed Damon came to the front and made a pretty run from the center of the field. The Oahu team played uniformly well, but Bailey of the Maui team was a more figurehead, and Flemming could not hit the ball. The Oahu men were noticeably quicker at getting on the ball, and quicker in hitting than the Maui players.

The second period proved something like the first. In the first half Oahu scored four times, and in the second half twice, making the score 10-6.

During this period, Henry Damon, who had played a good game from the start, surprised all his friends by his brilliant work. It was the game of his life. Bailey and Flemming waked up for a few moments, but left most of the game to Baldwin and Copp.

The third period was a dudsight right on the part of the Maui team to retrieve their fortunes. Baldwin was everywhere, of course, and Flemming made one good run, which hit hard, and the ball was in Oahu territory more than formerly. And so and again Baldwin and Copp made excellent runs and barely missed making goals. Had they been properly supported the Maui might have been different.

The main feature of this half was a brilliant run by Ed Damon, who carried the ball two-thirds the length of the field, a break-neck speed, and a brilliant goal with an added second, twice as his first. This left the final score 11 to 6. Henry Damon made the other two goals and the game was over.

One reason for the great superiority of the Oahu team may be found in the fact that they had had excellent practice against a very strong team from composed of Walter Billings, John Flemming, Charles Bills and Rogers Adkins. The games between the two teams have taken place twice a week, and have been very hard contested. In fact, the second team has occasionally been victorious. This training has made the men fast players, and thus the players display their skill and their own personal style. On the other hand the Maui team has been very much hampered by having a very weak team which did not in any way put both on their mettle. They gave

nothing to the ball and were in fits.

The team work of the Oahu players was excellent. They played and fully well enough, well on each other, and well above his place. With the Maui team it was different. Baldwin was supposed to be fullback, but he was not much, and obviously that Baldwin had no desire to support him, and was not the best to support him. The other players, and the team, were to be hit the ball to ride off effectively. Baldwin, however, was upon himself to play the game, and team was known to be the whole. Charles Judd played a strong backhand, which effectively took the ball of the game. It was equal to every movement, and the other members of his team played their roles in like a masterpiece in their positions, and seeing him to play the positions of the Maui team.

On the other hand Charles Judd made his last game. Charles Judd, Damon and Damon, Judd one.

The playing of the spectators was a little disappointing for the Maui spectators, and a great regret for those watching could be that the Maui team did not make the game more even. With the small amount of material to choose from, and the difficulty of getting men working together for practice, the outlook for Maui's future success is dubious. Maui is too good a game to be die out, however, and the Maui club express their intention to go at it with renewed vigor.

The spectators were gathered from all parts of the island within a radius of twenty miles, and all voted polo a grand game.

## MAUI BASEBALL.

Wailuku Defeated Ulupauakua by Score of 23 to 17.

Wailuku witnessed the first game of baseball on the new grounds last Sunday afternoon, between the Wailuku and the Ulupauakua nine.

The ground was somewhat rough, as it has not yet been rolled, but still the boys managed to put up a fair game of ball. They lined up as follows:

Wailuku—Cornwell, Bourne, J. Garcia, Morris, Cummings, Jackson, A. Garcia, Pickard and Schrader.

Ulupauakua—Creek, Kliman, Naauau, Kualanui, Oleko, Imitua, Henderson, Akal and Black.

Although the boys are improving in their play, both sides scored a large number of runs the score being twenty-three for the Wailuku to seventeen for the Ulupauakua. An effort will be made to put the grounds in better order before the next game is played—Maui News.

## Warn Ship's Officers.

The sentencing of a mate and a second mate of an American vessel by Judge Estee of the United States District Court of Hawaii is deemed by the United States Government to hold out a warning to all ship's officers who overstep the law and their rights on board their ships. The Commissioner of Navigation has informed the posters which are being posted in various parts of the world where American ships sail, which read as follows:

WARNING:

To Masters and Mates of Vessels.—The United States District Court at Honolulu on June 3, 1886, sentenced to imprisonment for three months the mate and second mate of an American ship for assaulting a seaman, and they are now serving their sentence.

EDGARNE T. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner of Navigation, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1886.

## Petit Juries Drawn.

District Attorney Dunn filed writs of information with Judge Estee yesterday relative to the cases that are now before the court. As a result, the court has ordered the following petit trial juries to appear before him on August 9th at 10 o'clock a.m.: F. Clay, Oahu; Punia; W. F. Allen, Herman W. Barth, J. S. Bailey, R. Andrews, Julius Asch, Honolulu; C. R. Bacon, Paauha, Hamakua; B. G. Allen, A. C. Dowsett, Honolulu; O. Rose, Hilo; F. E. Blake, Honolulu; O. A. Stevens, Hilo; William Mutch, Honolulu; M. S. Paecheo, Hilo; J. W. Bergstrom, Wm. Blaisdell, J. W. Robinson, Charles Lucas, Wm. Woon, G. W. Smith, John Well, Honolulu; W. C. Shipman, Hilo; George W. Smith, Honolulu.

There are two George Smiths on the list.

## PLANTERS ARE PROVING TO BE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES

Editor Advertiser: I have read your report of the trip to Kauai by the business men of Honolulu, for the purpose of inspecting the estate of the McBride Sugar Company, and rejoice with you to hear that this company is all right, and that they have such bright prospects ahead. But I want to say that it is my opinion that neither the best conditions or the brightest prospects can avail anything until the labor question is settled. And I quote almost Mr. Shand's remarks when he says that the only thing he fears is the minor question, and that this is a vital question no one can deny. Indeed it seems to me there never was a time when there was more trouble to get laborers to work or when there were more difficulties besetting the sugar cane industry of these Islands. On the mainland there are a class of men like us, and the sugar planters of Lompoc and such places as the Levee and so on, that are doing their utmost to the best of their ability to get laborers to work, and they have been doing this for a few months, but left most of the game to Baldwin and Copp.

The second period proved something like the first. In the first half Oahu scored four times, and in the second half twice, making the score 10-6.

During this period, Henry Damon, who had played a good game from the start, surprised all his friends by his brilliant work. It was the game of his life. Bailey and Flemming waked up for a few moments, but left most of the game to Baldwin and Copp.

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# MEMORIES OF PAUL

## Anecdotes of the Late Lawyer and Bon Vivant.

The Author has the following of record:

Paul Neumann will be very sincerely mourned in San Francisco, for he had rare faculty of making and holding friends in all grades of society. He had a good standing as a lawyer, but was known far more widely as a wit and bon vivant. Whenever he went he left behind a trail of his kindly humor, and up to the time of his last visit to San Francisco, a few months ago, was as full of tricks as a schoolboy.

His love of fun led him to ally himself with the Bohemian Club almost from its inception. The club was first spoken of in February, 1872, and he became a member on May 10th of that year, when the straggling organization occupied rooms in the old Astor Building, at the corner of Sacramento and Webb streets, opposite the morgue.

He at once became a leading spirit in the club life and was "Sir" of the "Low Jinks" on the occasion when on June 28, 1872, the club held its first "Midsummer Jinks"—an evening which became famous and famous.

The ground was somewhat rough, as it has not yet been rolled, but still the boys managed to put up a fair game of ball. They lined up as follows:

Wailuku—Cornwell, Bourne, J. Garcia, Morris, Cummings, Jackson, A. Garcia, Pickard and Schrader.

Ulupauakua—Creek, Kliman, Naauau, Kualanui, Oleko, Imitua, Henderson, Akal and Black.

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♦ ♦ ♦

TOO HOT  
FOR SEARLES

He takes the heat of the Islands every time in preference to that of the States," said Mr. John C. Searle, who has not returned from the Mainland to the Hawaiian Hotel last night. This expression of opinion was called forth by a question from an Advertiser reporter as to how the heat of the States

but that Jinks is remembered chiefly in the ceremonies which Neumann conducted over a great crowd of famous punch brewed by Joe Strong, the artist.

The older Bohemians never got together than something of that occasion, enlivened by Neumann's bubbling wit, does not crop up in the conversation. It was on that occasion that Neumann persuaded Henry George to hide his own blankets.

Neumann had lost a leg and stampeded around on a cork substitute, of which he was ever ready to make fun. C. Mitchell Green, the traveler, also had a cork leg, and of the Jinks Neumann would have given into waltzing with him, until the passing waltz became one of the side-splitting exhibitions of the later hours. He was president of the club in 1882-83.

Neumann's lecture on "Dish" is recalled as a masterpiece of humor. He often was in some doubt as to just how his own debts were going to be paid, and in his lecture he descended at length on methods of getting in and out of debt by a hundred hooks and crooks.

As a lawyer, the partner of Harry Eckhoff, he had a good practice and did not hesitate to match wits with any member of the bar. Often he upset a learned argument with a quick sally, and people followed him into court in the expectation of hearing him turn a point and raise a laugh. But beyond his humor he could be logically forceful and had quite a turn of eloquence.

As an after-dinner speaker, he was particularly popular, and was often selected to preside as toastmaster when an evening of gay fun was expected. Even when he went into politics he could not keep down his love of a joke, and he lost some votes among people who he feared he never would be serious enough for a lawmaker.

In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate from San Francisco, and served in the sessions of 1886 and 1887. That was when he had apartments just across from the Capitol with Charles N. Felton and General John H. Dickinson. They entertained lavishly, frolicked a good deal, played some poker, and Neumann jocularly called the place "The Robbers' Roost"—a term which was taken seriously by many, and hurt him when he afterward ran for Congress.

During his Senatorial term many questions of great public interest came up constantly, among them the great fight between the river farmers and hydraulic miners. He debated these questions with force or humor, as the case might be. On one occasion a bill for the taxing of ships where they are

overweight was introduced. Let me see, I believe it was the number of strikes in force over the entire country. There were strikes at San Francisco, Rochester, New York, Los Angeles and other cities. They appeared to be so numerous that I took the trouble to inquire, and was told that they were caused by the general prosperity of the county, which caused such scarcity of labor as to lead the unions to take advantage of the situation.

"Yes, I visited the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo and could not find the exhibit from the Islands, though I searched diligently for it. I did manage to find the hula girls on the Midway and they appeared to be attracting considerable attention. There were a good many exhibitions of a worse nature on the Midway, and the dances were not at all different from those I have seen many times."

This was the first visit of Mr. Searles to the States and he expressed himself as well pleased with his tour.

♦ ♦ ♦

ANDREWS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

A Hold-over Royalist Had Charge of Fujihara.

The disposition shown by some persons to hold Sheriff Andrews and Deputy Overend responsible for the escape of Fujihara is inconsistent. Charles Moore, who has direct supervision of the jail, has held his position for the past ten years, was appointed during the monarchy and retained his position ever since. Had he been appointed by the sheriff, the latter might have been considered lacking in judgment in the selection of his employees. As to the statement that Fujihara had a death watch over him at the time he left the jail, this is also an error and one which several Island papers have fallen into.

A murderer under sentence of death does not have a death watch until the day of execution is fixed. In the case referred to the Governor had not yet set the day.

♦ ♦ ♦

BY THE SEA.

Eastward the grim old headland, Westward the purple hills, Over which the rainbow sweeps. Larches of cedar split.

From the steepish palette,

On God's great sculpture splits.

♦ ♦ ♦

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Cure, Salines and Diarrhoea Balsam to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions.

If two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy.

I think that I have nothing to do with the cure but will let you know.

♦ ♦ ♦

PLANTERS ARE PROVING TO BE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES

Editor Advertiser: I have read your report of the trip to Kauai by the business men of Honolulu, for the purpose of inspecting the estate of the McBride Sugar Company, and rejoice with you to hear that this company is all right, and that they have such bright

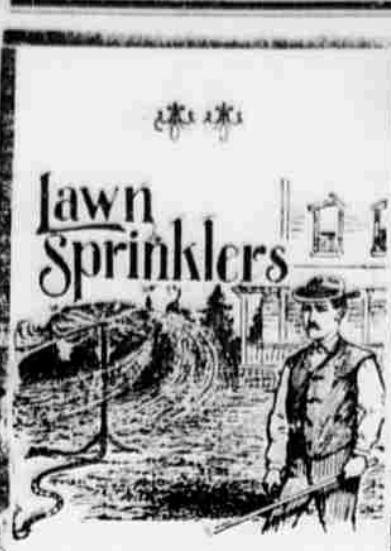
prospects ahead. And what is more, the other day counties were engaged against San Francisco. Senator J. T. Wendell of Boston had made an address of several hours, in which he spoke of the commercial interests of Boston county.

When he had concluded, Neumann got up his work log, looked around quite gaily, quoted a strong rhyme, and said, and said:

"Very good argument from Zolano speaks all the commercial interests off the country, do I understand him, do mean not magnificent building places do cities between Honolulu and Mariana, or not equally, building places not better between State Island and Hampshire."

Every member had seen or traveled on the wheel, little this which ran more or less regularly between the places named, and the effect of Wendell's carefully selected statistics, and labored argument went shimmering in a great glow.

Neumann (as well as to others) has been



We now have a

## Special Rubber Garden Hose

which we can guarantee.



All of our customers who have bought hose from us, which has not lasted for one year will receive a discount of 25 per cent on their next purchase, and also a written guarantee for one year.

## W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND  
HOUSEFURNISHING  
UTENSILS.Sole Agents for the  
CELEBRATED JEWEL  
STOVES and  
REFRIGERATORS.  
GURNEY

## D Will Keep Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses

## S CLEAN And PURE

And in  
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a  
Bucket of the best dis-  
infecting

## C Medium Price 25c per Pint.



Put up in gallon, 5  
gallon and barrel con-  
tainers.



Hollister Drug Co  
Fort Street.



## PAHIA IS IN JAIL Spent the Sabbath Behind Bars of Iron.

## VIVAS AND LONG OPPOSE GEAR

Court Tries to Place Long in an  
Unenviable Light, But Makes  
a Failure.

On Saturday forenoon, Judge Gear sent J. M. Poepoe to jail for twelve hours, and F. Pahia, to durance ville until he should reconvey certain lands to a minor, named Pahipaka Malama. The girl recently disposed of the land to Pahia, upon the solicitation of Poepoe.

When Pahia was called to the stand, he seemed to think that he had done the girl a favor by purchasing the land, and explained to the court how he had paid the girl several times what the property was worth. The court seemed to take little or no stock in his story and ordered him to cancel the deed at once. This he refused to do. He was then ordered to jail until such time as it should please him to follow judicial instructions.

At a late hour Sunday night he had not experienced a change of heart.

Pahipaka Malama is a minor, who possesses property on the other side of the island. By what the bench believes to be intentional misrepresentations, she was induced to sell the same for \$400, although its real value is at least three times that sum. The girl is not yet eighteen years of age, and because of her inexperience, trusted her supposed friends implicitly.

### GEAR'S HASTY CRITICISM.

Judge Gear criticized Attorney L. M. Long on Saturday afternoon, for alleged unprofessional conduct, before the full facts of the matter were in the possession of the court.

Long had been given a bill to collect from L. B. Kerr by J. M. Vivas. Later, he was employed by Kerr to defend him in a case of assumpstion, based upon the attempted collection of the same note. In acting as Kerr's attorney Long had the full consent of Vivas, also of Chillingworth, who represented Vivas.

When the case was called Saturday afternoon, Judge Gear asked Long some questions, among others, he said:

"Do you send out notices, Mr. Long? when you collect bills?"

"I do," was the reply.

"How do you sign yourself, as a collector or as an attorney?"

"I sign myself, L. M. Long."

"Then under the guise of your profession, you carry out your business as a collector?"

"I collect bills, at the same time I do not hide the fact that I am an attorney."

Long then proceeded to explain his position in the matter, and the plaintiff, Vivas, also spoke in behalf of the attorney for the other side, and went into the details of the case, exonerating the accused man completely. Mr. Long's side of the case appears elsewhere.

### LAUNDRYMAN AT PEACE.

The sixteen Chinese laundrymen accused of having entered into a conspiracy against one of their countrymen, were dismissed in the Circuit Court on Saturday, as the plaintiff had been settled out of court.

George A. Davis represented the prosecution.

### ABOUT THE COURTS.

In the case of Emily Alves vs. Joseph Alves, the defendant has been ordered to show cause why Alves should not be punished for contempt of court, in that he does not pay alimony as directed. The case comes up for hearing next Saturday.

A nolle prosequi has been filed and the defendant discharged in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Chien Gok et al. E. P. Bishop, master in the estate of James G. Haynesen, has been allowed a fee of \$40. His report has been confirmed by Judge Gear.

### DISGUSTED WITH BOTH.

Dr. Russel Draws Line Against Executive and Legislature.

Dr. Russel does not welcome with joyous approbation his returning senatorial conference of the Independent party, if one may judge by his remarks addressed to a representative of the Tribune.

As to the necessity of an extra session, Dr. Russel says that he thinks it may be required, although, as he says, he cannot see what will be accomplished by it except the same old routine of starting and stopping, bickering and fighting with much pyrotechnical display of home-bred oratory, and diurnal fits with the executive.

"In all European governments," says Dr. Russel, "lack of confidence in the executive on the part of the Legislature, is the signal for the retirement of the former from office, but in the United States this rule does not prevail, and this is responsible for a very unsatisfactory state of affairs here. The executive has no confidence in the Legislature, and the Legislature has no confidence in the Executive, and one of the other of them ought to go. I don't care which, for I am disgusted with both. I doubt, however, whether even a new election would improve the personnel or ability of the Legislature to any considerable extent."

As matters now stand the ordinary current expenses will exceed by half a million the amount provided for by all methods of taxation, including the income tax, which of course, may not hold. And there is no provision for internal improvements at all. Dr. Russel thinks that if Congress would suspend the operation of the organic Act for five or six years, and govern Hawaii in the meantime through a man chosen as is being done in the Philippines, the prosperity and general welfare of the Islands would greatly enhanced. His Tribune

## THE JAVANESE ERUPTION AND OTHER ASIATIC NEWS

YOKOHAMA, July 8.—A correspondent writing from Tawang Redjo, Bolltan, Jaya, sends the Singapore Free Press the following interesting account of the recent eruption of the mountain there known as "Kloeth," which is situated about fifteen miles away from the above-named place.

"About 3:30 a. m. one morning," he writes, "I was awakened by a low churning noise, gradually increasing to a roar and finally resembling the sound of the firing of big guns. Dressing and going outside my house, I inquired of the watchmen the cause of the disturbance. However, they knew nothing, and, moreover, were extremely frightened. Afterwards, while speaking to the headman of the village, stones began to fall around us, several of which struck me on the shoulder. We then went indoors and soon a panic occurred among the natives, who came running to my house and that of the superintendent to inquire what was the matter, and, not knowing, we were unable to calm them. At 4:15 a. m. a heavy shower of stones began to fall, which lasted until 5 o'clock. The sky became intensely dark, so that one could scarcely see a foot ahead, and could see the confusion more than we could. Sand and ashes commenced to fall. The natives grew pale with fright, their children trembling and crying, and many feared that the end of the world had come. It was not until long after 7 a. m. that day dawned, and then the sky was at first only partially bright, and the natives were still so terror-stricken that it was with the greatest difficulty we persuaded them to go to their quarters. We have since heard that the neighboring estates fared even worse than we did, for there the coolies left the plantations.

"During the course of the day we also heard that two estates, nearer than we were to 'Kloeth,' were almost burned up, the burning lava having set on fire the neighboring forests, which, in turn, had spread to the plantations. An assistant on one of the estates endeavored to find his way to the house of the superintendent in the intense darkness, but was caught by the flames and so badly burned that when he reached his destination he fell in a swoon, from which he never recovered. Very sad was the story of a superintendent and his wife and family. They started out with a native woman and a housekeeper in a wagon to get to town as the lava came pouring down from the hill, nearly threatening their house with destruction. Their course lay through a stream with deep waters. In the darkness they missed the ford and were swept away by the current. The superintendent and his wife were caught in a most providential manner by the thick foliage of a bamboo tree which overlapped the water, but the two children, two little girls of 8 and 10 years of age, their nurse and horse and the housekeeper were drowned, their bodies being discovered later, about eight miles away from the scene of the disaster. In all the districts around the mountain in eruption the estates were damaged by fire and water, in some places the ground being left quite barren and covered inches thick with a sand and ash deposit.

"We are now in constant fear that there will be a repetition of the volcanic disturbances, and we are the more disturbed lest 'Kloeth' should set in activity the neighboring hills, and thus cause a dreadful disaster. I hear from neighboring planters that when the last eruption of 'Kloeth' occurred, in 1875, it was so terrible that half of Bolltan was washed away, and thousands of lives were lost."

### FOURTH OF JULY IN YOKOHAMA.

The weather cleared during Wednesday night and the Fourth turned out to be a glorious day. Many and various were the celebrations in Yokohama. The foreign concession was amply decorated with the flags of almost every nation, and in the harbor the warships and merchant vessels were all appropriately dressed. The annual reception at the United States Consulate was more largely attended than usual and a great crowd partook of the hospitalities of C. S. General Bellows. At noon the United States gunboat Concord, H. M. S. 188, and the French cruiser Aigle fired salutes of twenty-one guns. A unique display of day fireworks followed.

Outdoor sports were plentiful. A baseball game between teams from the U. S. S. Petrel and the Y. C. & A. C. took place in the morning, and there were yacht races and other sports in the afternoon. In the evening the center of attraction was on the Bund, in the vicinity of the Grand and Oriental Hotels, where the usual display of fireworks took place, but on a more elaborate scale than last year. Of the set pieces the Japanese and American flags crossed called forth the most praise for their artistic beauty.

Then the evening was left to the hilarious, who made merry until gray streaks of light in the east announced the approach of the coming dawn. Yesterday all the decorations had entirely disappeared, and only the worn look on the faces of the gay participants reminded one that one more 4th of July had passed into the annals of Yokohama history.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The authorities of both the Japanese and the United States Government have for years past contemplated the starting of a parcel post service between the two countries. Some time ago the United States Government went step by step forward to this government. It is now in the process in which an agreement is to be made by which the service will be given to the Japanese.

His Excellency the Duke of the United States Mission in our colony to the Hawaiian Islands, and Governor of the Islands, M. W. Dillingham, was also received in audience on the same day. Accompanied by their

wives they also had an audience with H. M. the Empress.

The party which accompanies General MacArthur on the transport Meade on his visit to Japan will consist of his personal staff and Mrs. Payson, Mrs. Brown and the two Miss Ides. The Miss Ides will return to Manila from Japan, but the other ladies will leave Japan for the States on the Sheridan, which picks the party up at Nagasaki on July 29th.

A plan has been set on foot by the citizens of Tokio for welcoming the commander in chief of the American squadron and various officers who are expected to come to attend the unveiling ceremony of the Perry monument and for giving a great garden party on the occasion.

The well-known juggler Shokyusai Tenchi will leave this port for America today by the steamer Peru, accompanied by five men and three women. The party will stay in America for one year.

### SUCUMBED TO PLAGUE.

Mr. J. Brownhill, superintending engineer to Messrs. Bradley & Co, Hongkong, has succumbed to the plague. Says the China Mail: The circumstances connected with Mr. Brownhill's decease are strangely tragic. Only a few days ago he was about town, talking cheerfully with his friends and making the final arrangements for an extended holiday at home, which was to have begun on Thursday, passages having been booked on the German Mail, which left on that day, for Mr. Brownhill and his wife. Both were, however, stricken with the dreaded malady on the eve of their departure. Mr. Brownhill is, we learn from hospital authorities, decidedly better, and doubtless the sad news of her husband's demise will be kept from her till she is able to bear the shock. Mr. and Mrs. Brownhill have only been married for a few months.

### FACTS ARE STUBORN.

### If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truman officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### MASTERS AND PILOTS MEET.

### The New Association is Becoming a Strong Organization.

One of the most business meetings of Honolulu Harbor Association, No. 54, which was recently organized, was held last night in Progress Hall, and the enthusiastic manner in which all present entered into the spirit of the matters laid before the Harbor indicated that the association is a strong one, that it has come to stay, and that it will be effective in looking out for the best interests of the shipping of this port. There were about twenty-five captains present, including all island captains and masters. Eight new members were initiated and the names of twenty applicants were presented for membership.

Some discussion was had over the proper methods of getting all local men



## GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.  
Soak the hands on  
retiring in a strong hot  
creamy lather of

## Cuticura SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to soothe and heal, Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, discharging humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LEONARD LTD., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Hands and Hair." free. POTTER LTD.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and rusts. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

## MANUFACTURER SHOE COMPANY

### HONOLULU

### Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

### Primo Lager

### HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

### Island Orders Promptly Filled.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

### Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco	For Japan and China





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THE  
BANK OF HAWAII  
LIMITED.

Condition at the close of business, June 28, 1901:

ASSETS	\$1,061,408.4
Call notes and overdrafts	245,678.3
Bonds	276,555.4
Less note deposit building and office furniture	10,710.0
Other assets	530.0
Due from banks	66,057.2
Government warrants	975.92
Exchange on hand	2,183.33
Cash	532,280.9
LIABILITIES	\$1,199,301.6
Capital	\$ 600,000.00
Reserve account	50,000.00
Undivided profits	142,728.74
Deposits	1,268,333.74
Due to other banks	136,511.13
Bank demands unpaid	1,724.00
Cash	\$2,199,301.6

Z. C. H. COOKE, Cashier, do solemnly swear the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. COOKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of July, A. D. 1901.

ROYAL D. MEAD, Notary Public, First Judicial District.

## MONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 2, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
W.M.C. & Co.	1,000,000	100	425	
W.M.C. & Co. Dry Goods	60,000	100	100	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	45	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	25	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	175,000	100	30	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	30	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	25	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	750,000	100	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	25	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	300,000	100	100	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	100	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	825,000	25	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	1,600,000	25	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	25	25	
W.M.C. & Co., Ltd.	175,000	100	30	
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